

**TexCom's WDW-410 - A Request****Jose Torres** to: kfllegal

Cc: Larry Wright, Philip Dellinger, Ray Leissner

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From: Jose Torres/R6/USEPA/US

To: kfllegal@tceq.state.tx.us

Cc: Larry Wright/R6/USEPA/US@EPA, Philip Dellinger/R6/USEPA/US@EPA, Ray Leissner/R6/USEPA/US@EPA

Hello Ms. Kathryn:

In my e-mail message of yesterday, August 26, 2008, I requested your cooperation in obtaining a complete description of the perforation intervals proposed by TexCom for its WDW-410 well. I reach out to you for assistance, once again, hoping to be able to gain, as quickly as possible, a better understanding of what went into the review of this application and the resulting recommendations. As we understand it, TCEQ will be holding a hearing on this application on September 24, 2008, therefore, we do not have a whole lot of time left for being able to provide some technical assistance prior to the hearing. Please provide, if you can, your comments/clarifications on my observations in the following areas:

About the Flow Model: Figure VII-2 in the application document is a structural map illustrating the approximate depths to the surface of the shale bed immediately below the Middle Cockfield. Based on a 210 feet Ground Elevation, per the WDW-410 well log header, this surface occurs at a measured depth of nearly 6010 feet in this well. The portion of the graph where the contour lines come into close proximity indicates that this graph also depicts a fault's structural surface, which can be seen intersecting the above referenced shale bed at about -5550 feet at its deepest point to the north, and at -5400 feet at its shallowest point to the south.

These facts suggest that the north block in the reservoir is the fault's down-thrown block (or, conversely, that the south block is the "up-thrown" block), and that the fault's throw is about 150 feet, which is consistent with the magnitude of the fault's throw discussed in the application package. These facts also indicate that the fault's structural plane is not vertical, but that it leans towards the south.

With the above in mind, one then must conclude that, at the fault, the top of the Lower Cockfield in the reservoir's down-thrown block (the north block) lies at approximately 180 feet below the base of the portion of the Middle Cockfield found in the reservoir's south block. It can also be said that the portion of the Lower Cockfield in the north block is in contact with the Cockfield Shale at the fault, not the Middle Cockfield as indicated in the application document's flow model (Figure VII-1, attached). Under this scenario, it would appear that fluids moving south within the Lower Cockfield might not flow beyond the fault's plane, unless this happens to be a transmissive fault as opposed to being a sealing fault.